

BookletChartTM

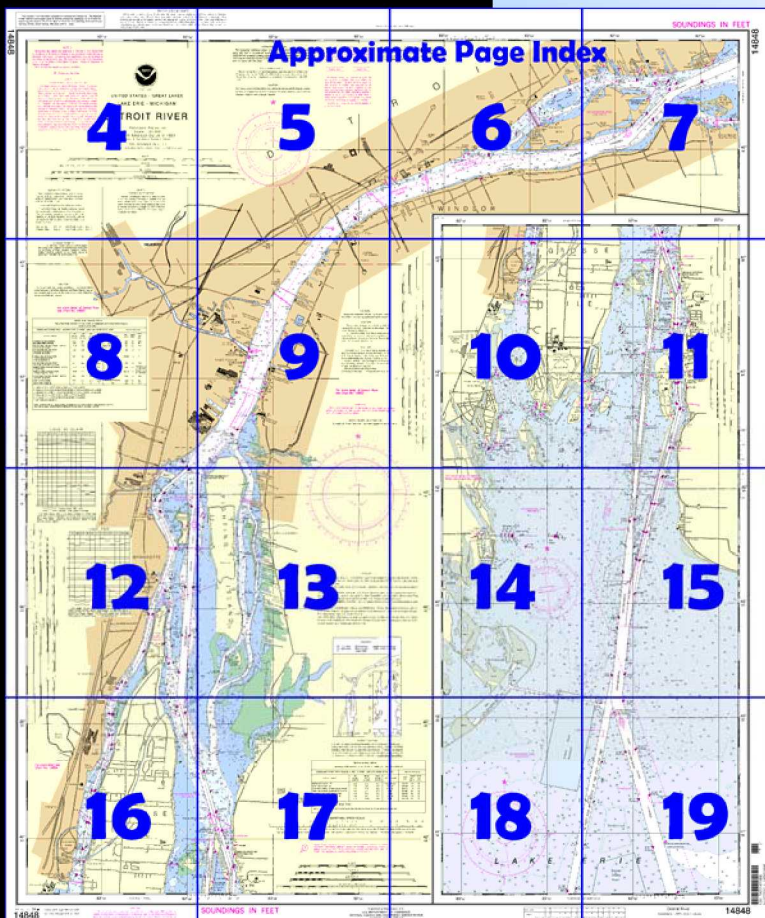
Detroit River

(NOAA Chart 14848)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

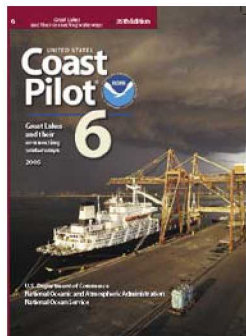
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 6, Chapter 6 & 7 excerpts]

(622) **Detroit River Light** (42°00.0'N., 83°08.5'W.), 55 feet above the water, is shown from a white conical tower, upper part black, on a hexagonal pier in the entrance to the Detroit River E of Pointe Mouillee. A fog signal and racon are at the light.

(29) The **Detroit River** flows S from Lake St. Clair and empties into the NW end of Lake Erie.

(31) **East Outer Channel** and **West Outer Channel**, dredged and well marked, lead

northward through the shallows at the upper end of Lake Erie to the mouth of the Detroit River. Immediately N of Detroit River Light, the channels merge to form lower Livingstone Channel. In June 1999, East Outer Channel had a controlling depth of 24 feet (28 feet at midchannel). In 1987, West Outer Channel had a controlling depth of 16 feet for a midwidth of 700 feet.

(45) The channel is well marked with lights and buoys. **Ballards Reef Channel Light 77D** (42°08.5'N., 83°07.5'W.) marks the W side of the downbound turn into the entrance to Livingstone Channel at its junction with Ballards Reef Channel. Because of the strong E set of the current at the junction of Livingstone and Ballards Reef Channels, mariners are advised to favor the W side, if draft permits.

(49) **Bois Blanc Island, Ont.**, popularly known as Bob-Lo Island, is in the lower part of the Detroit River, close to the Canadian mainland and separated from it by Amherstburg Channel. The island is a large amusement park. A marina on the W side of the island has water and electricity. Ferries connect the island with Amherstburg, Ont., and Detroit, Mich.

(51) **Amherstburg, Ont.**, is a town on the E side of the Detroit River, opposite Bois Blanc Island.

(69) W of the lower end of the revetments in Livingstone Channel, a small-craft channel marked by buoys leads from the open part of the lower Detroit River between **Sugar Island** and **Meso Island**, along the Grosse Ile shore, and thence W of **Stony Island**. In the narrow part of this channel between Stony Island and Grosse Ile, a line of submerged bridge abutments, with least depths of ½ foot, crosses the channel, and submerged cables follow the same path just to the S and N of the abutments. A buoy marks the W side of the westernmost abutment, and in 1977, the best water was inside the buoy within 150 to 200 feet of the Grosse Ile shore. The W abutment is about 280 feet from shore.

of **Celeron Island** and connects with Trenton Channel at Gibraltar. The least depth in this channel is about 8 feet.

(77) **Fighting Island Channel** extends from the upper end of Ballards Reef Channel, about 2 miles below the head of Grosse Ile, along the W side of Fighting Island to the natural deep water N of Fighting Island. A Federal project provides for a depth of 28.5 feet in Fighting Island Channel. (See Notice to Mariners and latest edition of charts for controlling depths.)

(80) **Fighting Island, Ont.**, on the E side of Fighting Island Channel off the Ontario mainland, is about 4 miles long and about 0.5 mile wide. The entire island is either marsh or waste bed fill from various concerns that pump manufacturing residue to the island as waste. Low bluffs are on the W side of the island. A shoal, with a depth of 18 feet at its outer end marked by a lighted buoy, extends 0.5 mile N from the upper end of the island.

(81) From about the midpoint of Ballards Reef Channel, a natural deep channel leads N between Fighting Island and the Canadian mainland. The channel is divided by **Turkey Island**, **Grassy Island**, and several shoals, but near the upper end, the channels rejoin before merging with the main channel of the Detroit River at the N end of Fighting Island. The channel is marked by buoys; see the latest edition of the chart for general depths.

La Salle, Ont., on the E side of the channel at the N end, has several small-craft facilities.

(83) **Thorofare Canal**, a large shallow drainage ditch about 3.5 miles long, crosses the body of Grosse Ile in a NE-SW direction. Several highway bridges and overhead cables cross this ditch. Passage should not be attempted without local knowledge.

(106) Two marinas at Trenton provide gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, electricity, marine supplies, a 10-ton hoist, and launching ramps.

(107) **Gibraltar, Mich.** is a town on the Michigan mainland opposite the S end of Grosse Ile, about 2 miles below the Trenton Channel lower turning basin. Private lights and a private 239° lighted range mark the entrance channel to Gibraltar from the Detroit River. The range should be followed closely because of rocks along the S side of the channel.

Marinas inside the entrance channel provide gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, sewage pump-out, and marine supplies. Hoists to 40 tons are available for hull and engine repairs.

(152) The **Ambassador Bridge** crosses the Detroit River 2.2 miles above the mouth of Old Channel. The suspension span has a clearance of 156 feet for 100 feet at the center, decreasing to 133 feet at each side of the river.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Pump-out facilities

Corrected through NM Oct. 06/07
Corrected through LNM Oct. 02/07

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Adrian, MI	WNG-647	162.450 MHz
Detroit, MI	KEC-63	162.550 MHz
Sandusky, OH	KHB-97	162.400 MHz
Toledo, OH	WXL-51	162.550 MHz

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:



Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:

○ (Accurate location) ◦ (Approximate location)

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

CAUTION

POTABLE WATER INTAKE

Vessels operating in fresh water lakes or rivers shall not discharge sewage, or ballast, or bilge water within such areas adjacent to domestic water intakes as are designated by the Commissioner of Food and Drugs (21 CFR 1250.93). Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 6 for important supplemental information.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The National Ocean Service acknowledges the exceptional cooperation received from members of the Grosse Ile Power Squadron, District 9, United States Power Squadrons, in continually providing essential information for revising this chart.

CAUTION

Due to periodic high water conditions in the Great Lakes, some features charted as visible at Low Water Datum may be submerged, particularly in the near shore areas. Mariners should proceed with caution.

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No copyright is claimed by the United States Government under Title 17 U.S.C. However, other nations may claim intellectual property rights on the compilation of data depicting the foreign waters shown on this chart.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 6 for important supplemental information.

Polyconic Projection

Scale 1:30,000

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 6. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notices to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 9th Coast Guard District in Cleveland, Ohio, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Detroit, Michigan.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum 1983 (NAD 83) and is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84) for practical plotting purposes. Positions referred to the North American 1927 Datum must be moved 0.139 seconds northward and 0.275 seconds eastward to agree with this chart.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.



Vessel Traffic Services calling-in point; arrow indicates direction of vessel movement. Mandatory calling-in points are identified numerically. Voluntary calling-in points are identified alphabetically. For additional information see U.S. Coast Pilot 6 and the U.S. and Canadian Notices to Mariners.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910 - 3282.

AUTHORITIES. Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, U.S. Coast Guard, and Canadian authorities.

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS. For complete list of symbols and abbreviations see Chart No. 1.

BRIDGE AND OVERHEAD CABLE CLEARANCES. When the water surface is above Low Water Datum, bridge and overhead clearances are reduced correspondingly. For clearances see U.S. Coast Pilot 6.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION. Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation. See Canadian List of Lights, Buoys and Fog Signals for information not included in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List

PLANE OF REFERENCE OF THIS CHART (Low Water Datum). Depths are referred to the sloping surface of the river when Lake St. Clair is at elevation 572.3 feet and Lake Erie is at elevation 569.2 feet.
Referred to mean water level at Rimouski, Quebec, International Great Lakes Datum (1985).

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

14848

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83°10'

83°08'

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Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

Ⓢ Pump-out facilities

NOTE Z

NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140

Michigan waters of Lakes Michigan, Huron, Superior, Erie and St. Clair, all waterways connected thereto, and all inland lakes are designated as a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ). Under the Clean Water Act, Section 312, all vessels operating within a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ) are completely prohibited from discharging any sewage, treated or untreated, into the waters. Commercial vessel sewage shall include graywater. All vessels with an installed marine sanitation device (MSD) that are navigating, moored, anchored, or docked within a NDZ must have the MSD disabled to prevent the overboard discharge of sewage (treated or untreated) or install a holding tank. Regulations for the NDZ are contained in the U.S. Coast Pilot. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) web site: http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/regulatory/vessel_sewage/.



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - GREAT LAKES

LAKE ERIE - MICHIGAN

DETROIT RIVER

Polyconic Projection

Scale 1:30,000

North American Datum of 1983

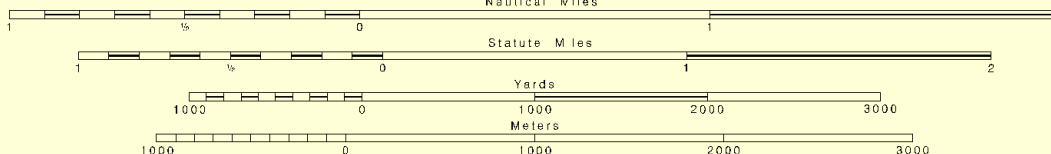
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

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SCALE 1:30,000

Nautical Miles



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CAUTION

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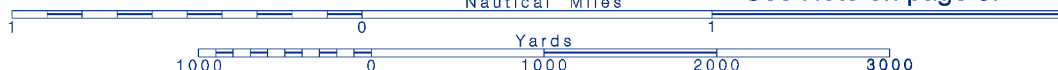
For more detail of River Bouge

Joins page 8

Printed at reduced scale.

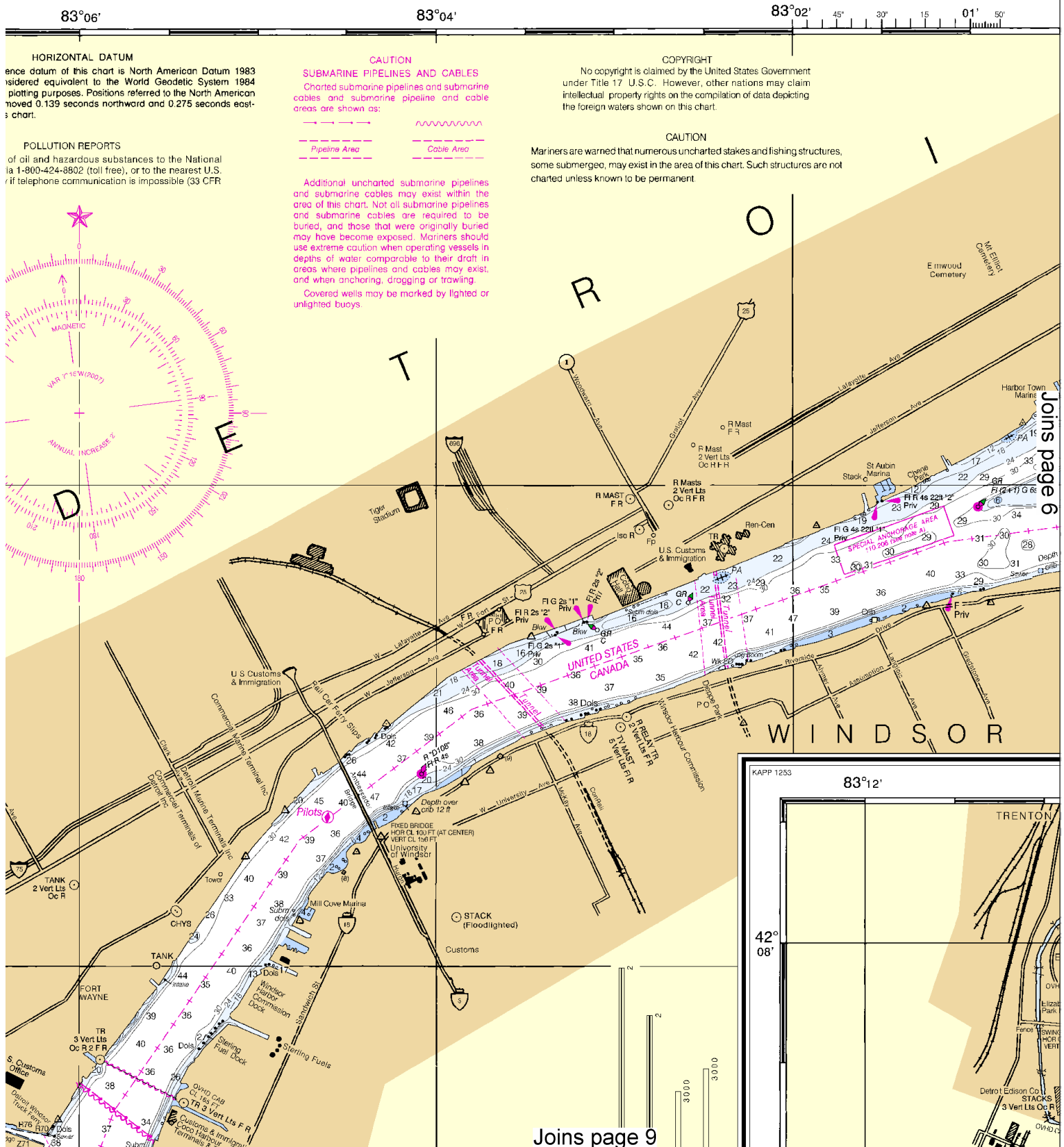
SCALE 1:30,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

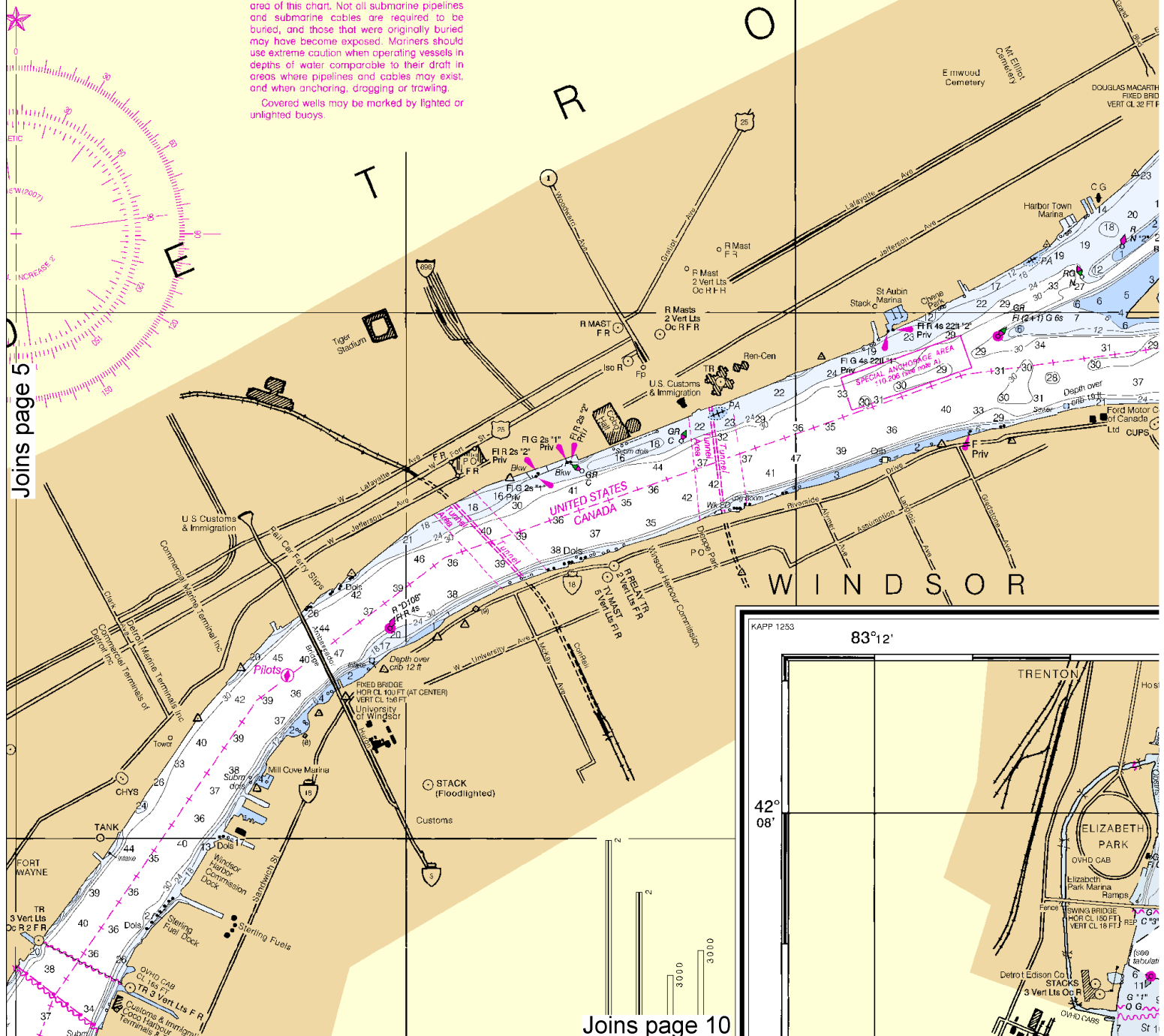


4

North



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
 The new scale is 1:40000. Barscales have also been reduced and
 are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

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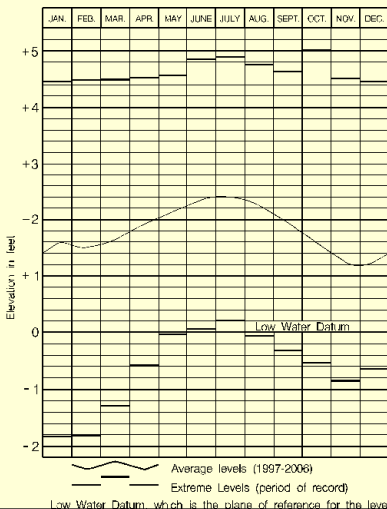
For more detail of River Rouge
 see Chart No. 14854

DETROIT RIVER CHANNEL DEPTHS							
TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS AND PUBLIC WORKS CANADA - SURVEYS TO NOV 2006							
CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM LAKE ERIE IN FEET AT GREAT LAKES LOW WATER DATUM (LWD)					PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
NAME OF CHANNEL	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	LEFT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER	DATE OF SURVEY	WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (MILES)
FIGHTING ISLAND CHANNEL	20.3	28.5	27.2	24.4	10-06	800	4.7
BALLARDS REEF CHANNEL	21.0	26.5	26.9	26.0A	6-06;5-07;7-08	600	3.5
LIVINGSTONE CHANNEL FROM LT "D77" TO 42°16'38"N 83°10'45"W	21.8B	27.0	27.2	23.0C	5-07;10,11-08	450	3.1
LIVINGSTONE CHANNEL FROM 42°05'39"N 83°10'45"W TO 42°04'07"N 83°10'56"W	18.0	26.9	27.0	22.5	10-08	450	1.7
LIVINGSTONE CHANNEL FROM 42°04'07"N 83°10'56"W TO 42°04'07"N 83°08'05"W TO LT "D30"	21.2	26.9	26.2	22.0	4-07;8-08	450-800	1.1
LIVINGSTONE CHANNEL FROM 42°04'07"N 83°08'05"W TO LT "D30"	22.7	28.3	28.9	17.6	4,5-07	800	1.7
AMHERSTBURG CHANNEL FROM LT "D71" TO LT BUOY "D56"	28.9D	23.1	28.3	17.5	4,5-07	600	2.4
AMHERSTBURG CHANNEL FROM LT BUOY "D56" TO LT "D30"	28.1E	21.4	19.7	19.9	4,5-07	600-700	4.5
LIVINGSTONE CHANNEL FROM LT "D30" TO 42°00'20"N 83°08'25"W	22.2	27.7	28.9	26.8	5-06;6-06;5-07	1200	1.5
EAST OUTER CHANNEL	23.1	28.5	28.5	24.1	5-91;7-08	1200	7.5
WEST OUTER CHANNEL	F	F	F	F	1967	800	4

- A. SHOALING TO 13.3 FEET IN THE OUTSIDE 50 FEET OF QUARTER
- B. SHOALING TO 10.4 FEET IN THE OUTSIDE 30 FEET OF THE U.S. PORTION OF QUARTER
- C. SHOALING TO 7.1 FEET IN THE OUTSIDE 30 FEET OF THE U.S. PORTION OF QUARTER
- D. SHOALING TO 11.9 FEET IN THE OUTSIDE 40 FEET OF QUARTER
- E. SHOALING TO 23.2 FEET IN THE OUTSIDE 40 FEET OF QUARTER
- F. NOT SURVEYED RECENTLY

NOTE: CONSULT THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR SUBSEQUENT CHANGES IN U.S. WATERS AND THE CANADIAN HYDROGRAPHIC SERVICE FOR CHANGES IN CANADIAN WATERS

LAKE ST. CLAIR



Joins page 4

DEARBORN

ECORSE

Joins page 12

Printed at reduced scale.

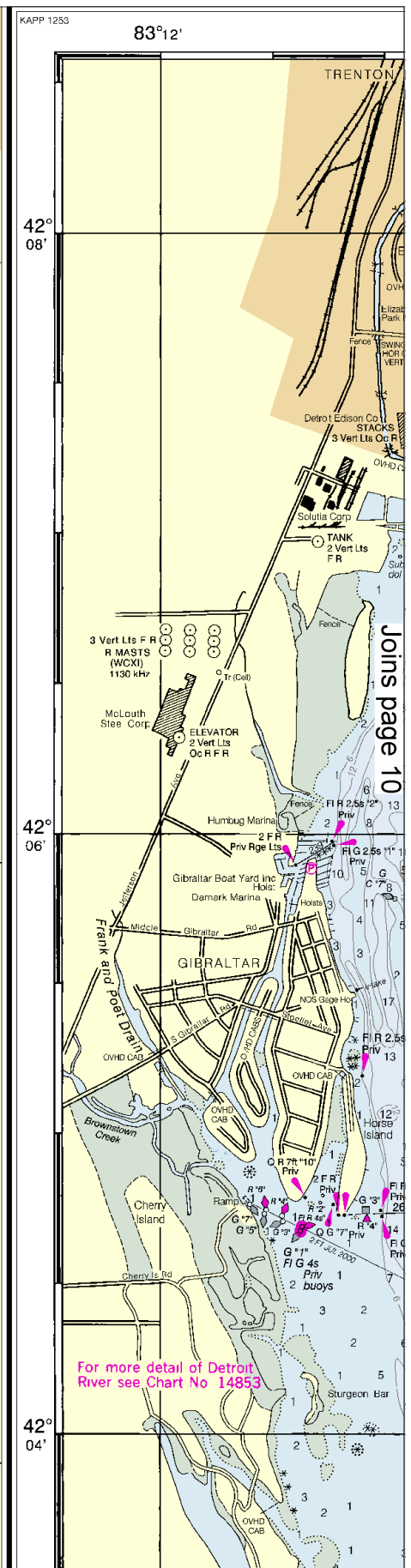
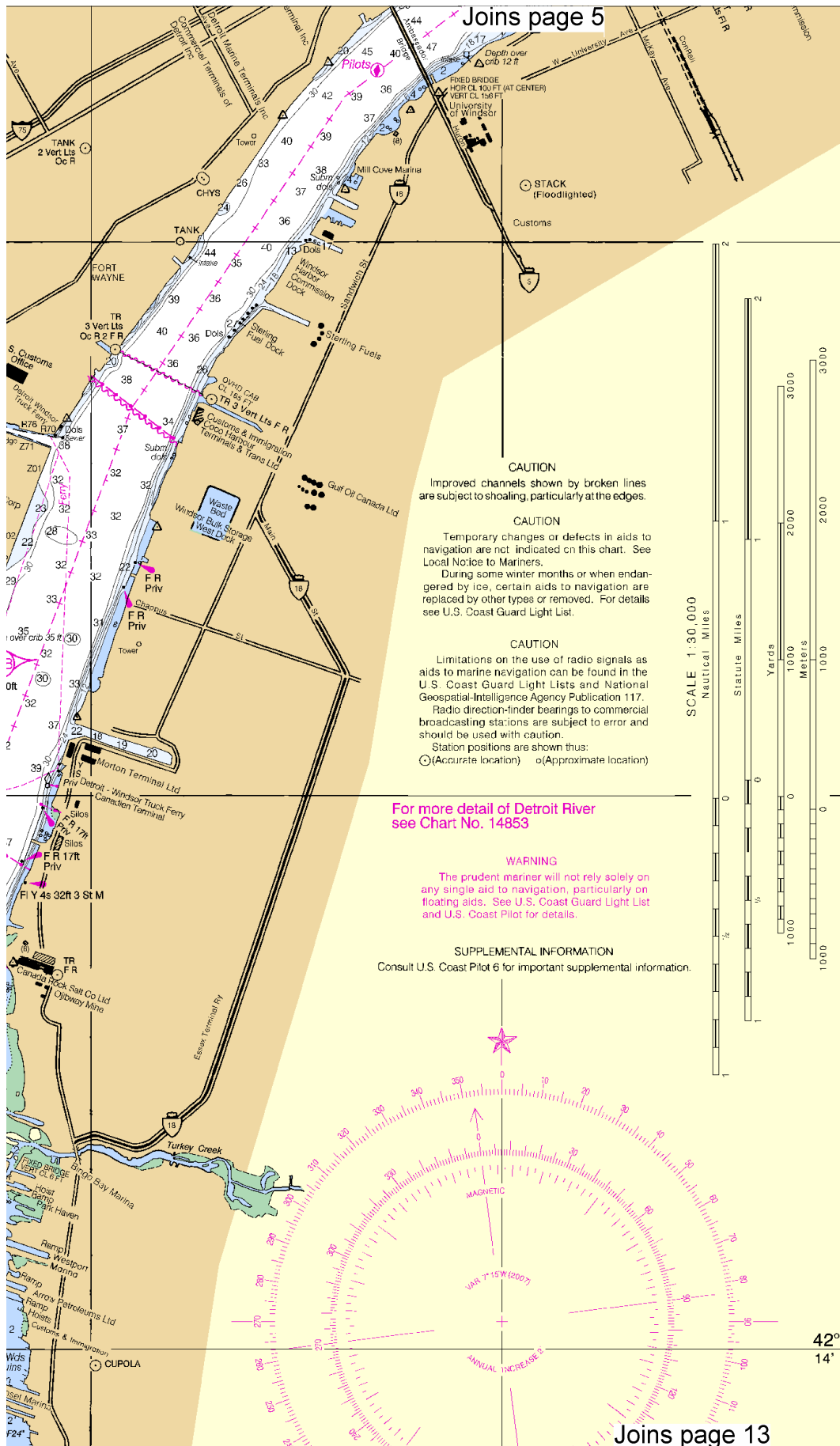
SCALE 1:30,000
 Nautical Miles

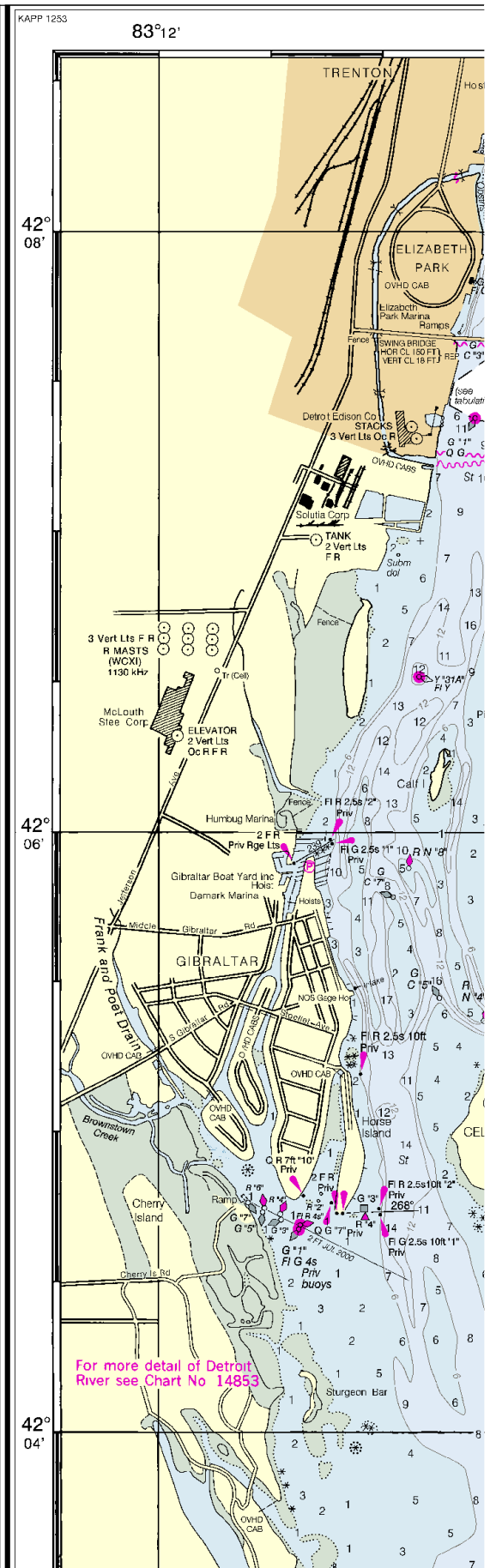
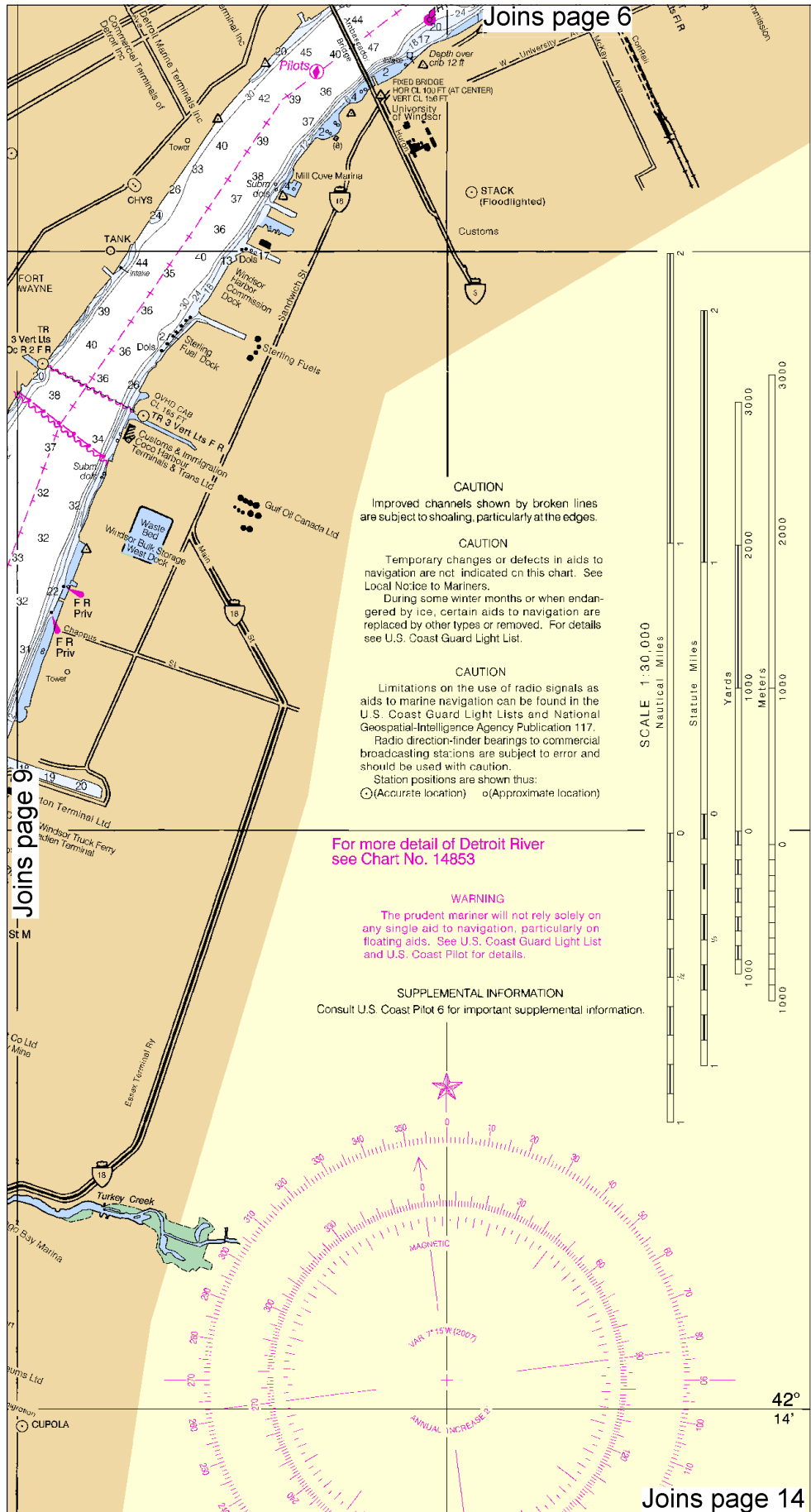
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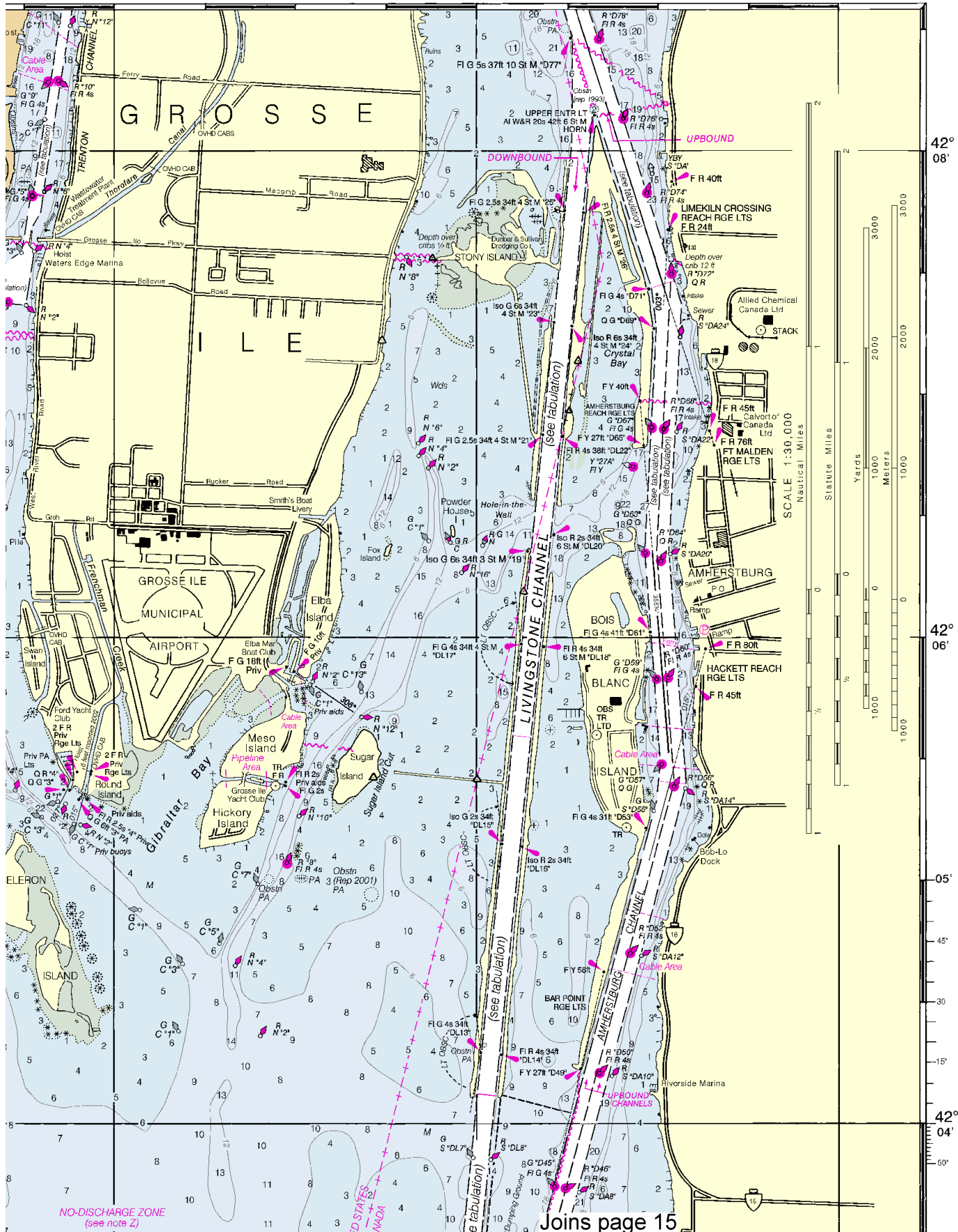
8

North

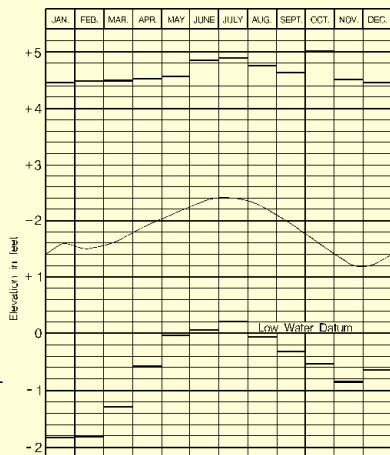






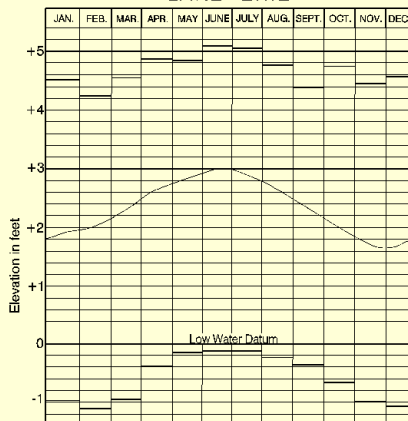


LAKE ST. CLAIR



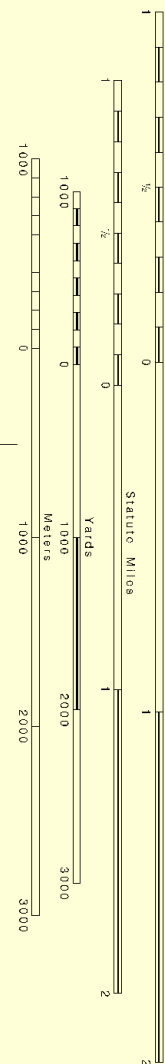
Low Water Datum, which is the plane of reference for the levels shown on the above hydrograph, is also the plane of reference for the charted depths. If the lake level is above or below Low Water Datum, the existing depths are correspondingly greater or lesser than the charted depths.

LAKE ERIE



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SCALE 1:30,000



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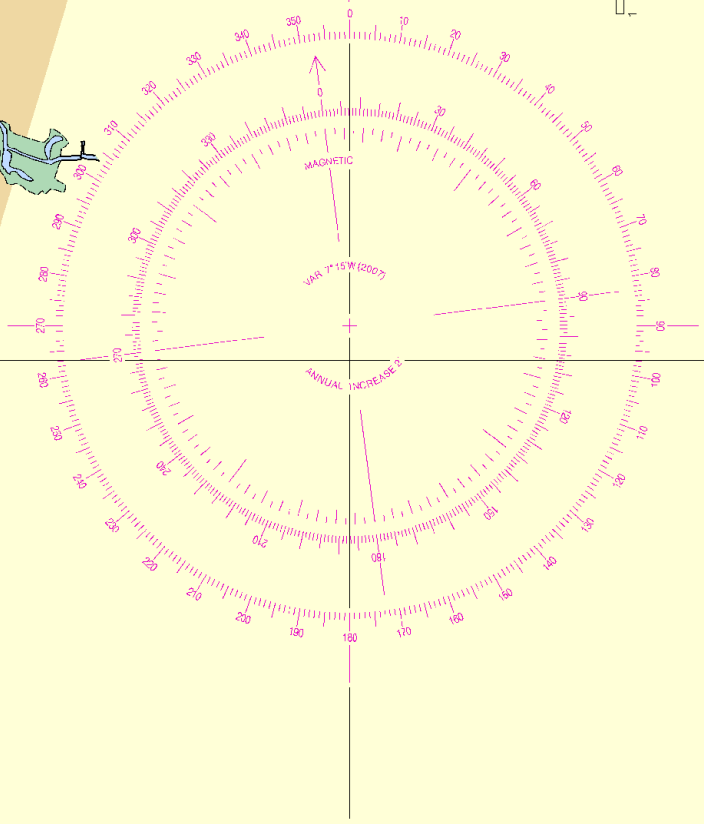
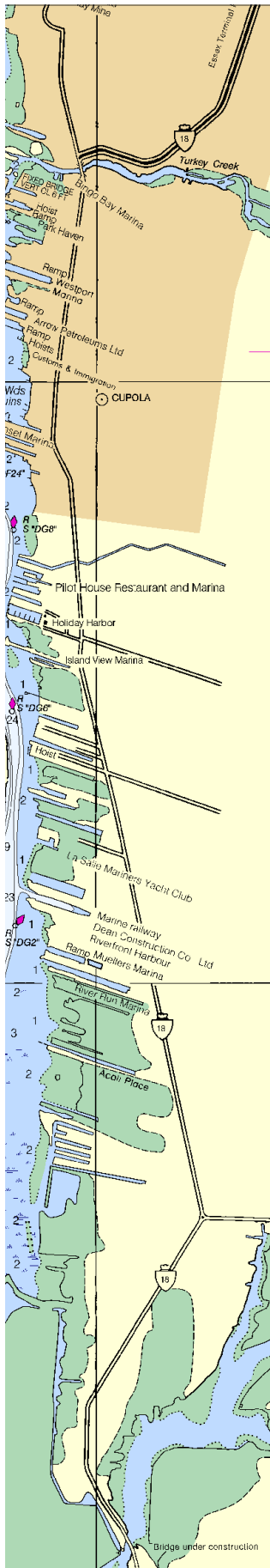


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:30,000
Nautical Miles

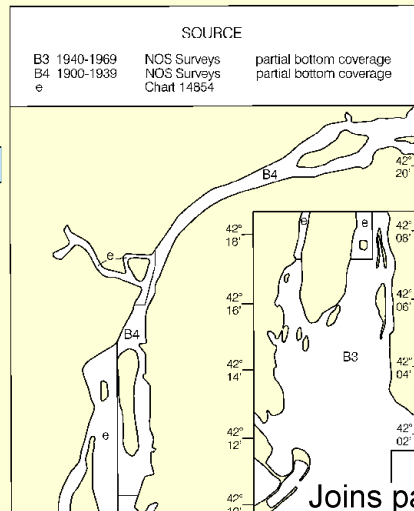
See Note on page 5.





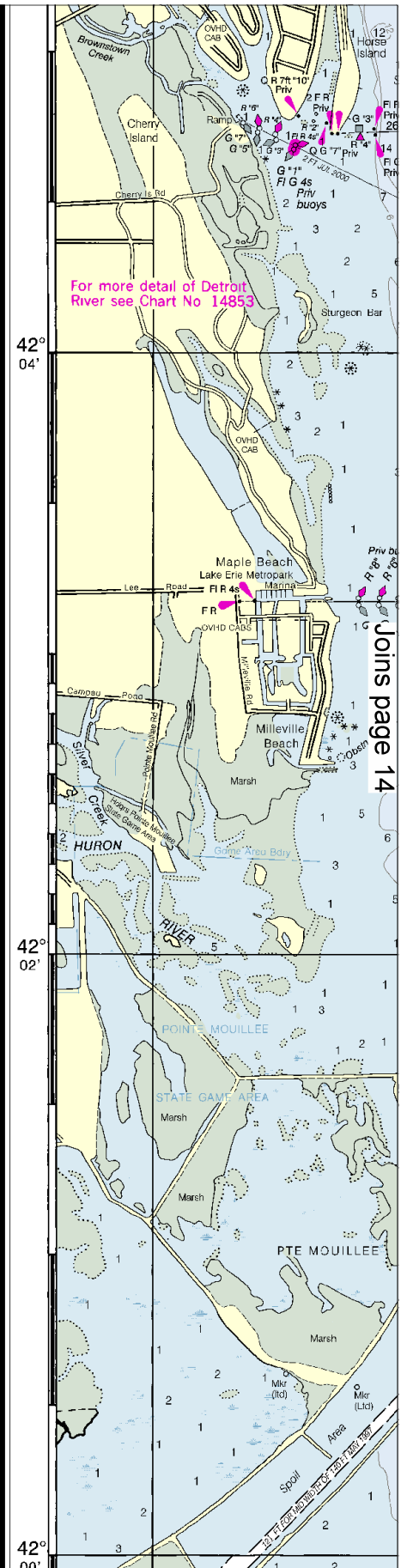
NOTES

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 AUTHORITIES. Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, U.S. Coast Guard, and Canadian authorities.

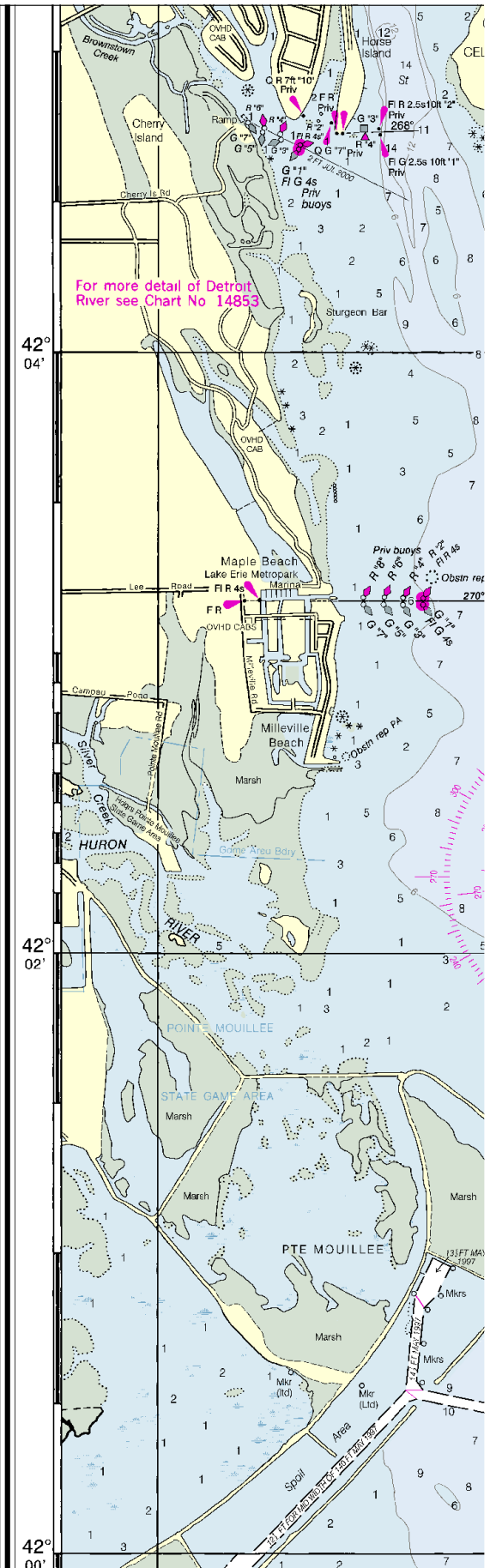
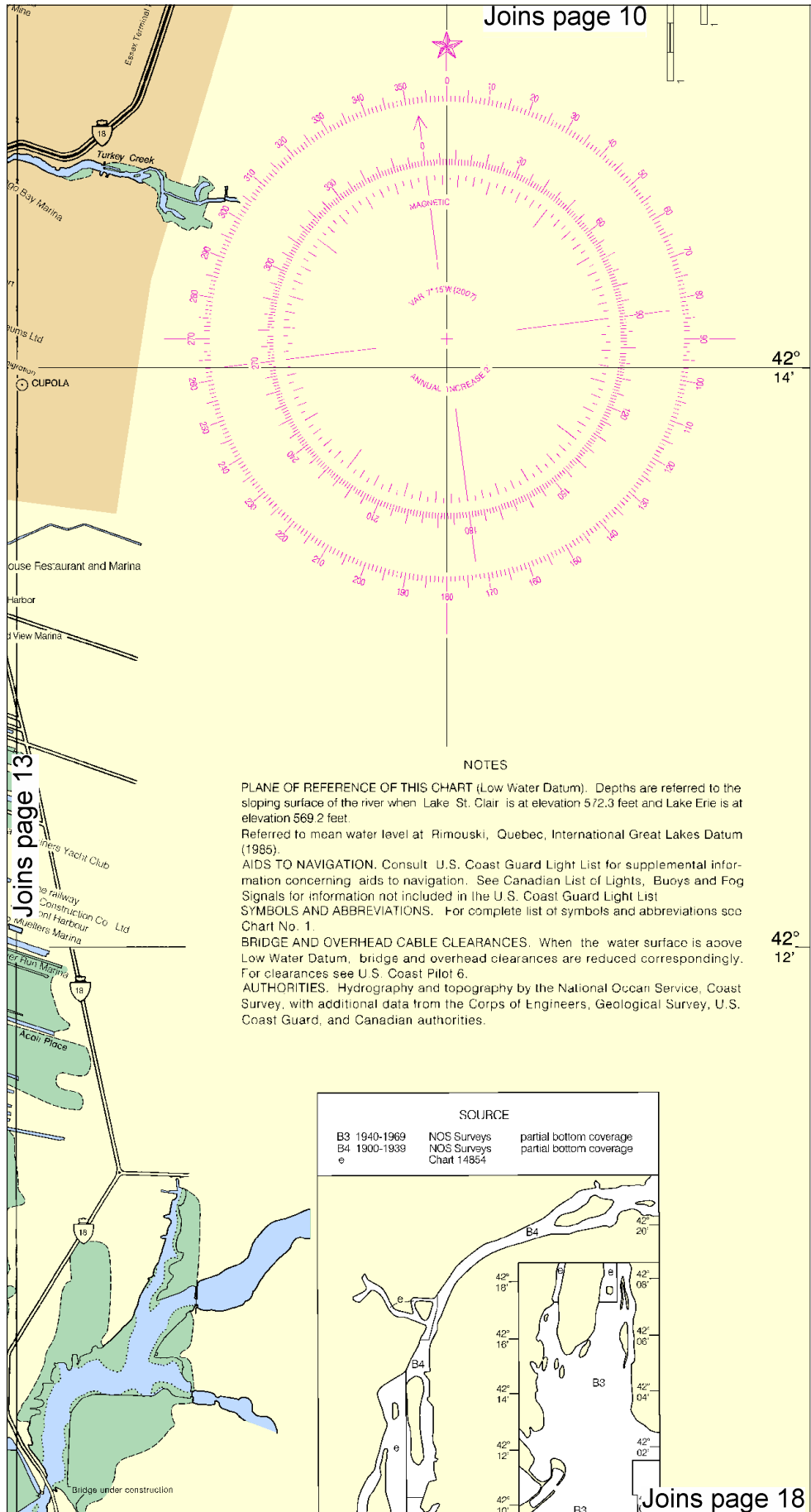


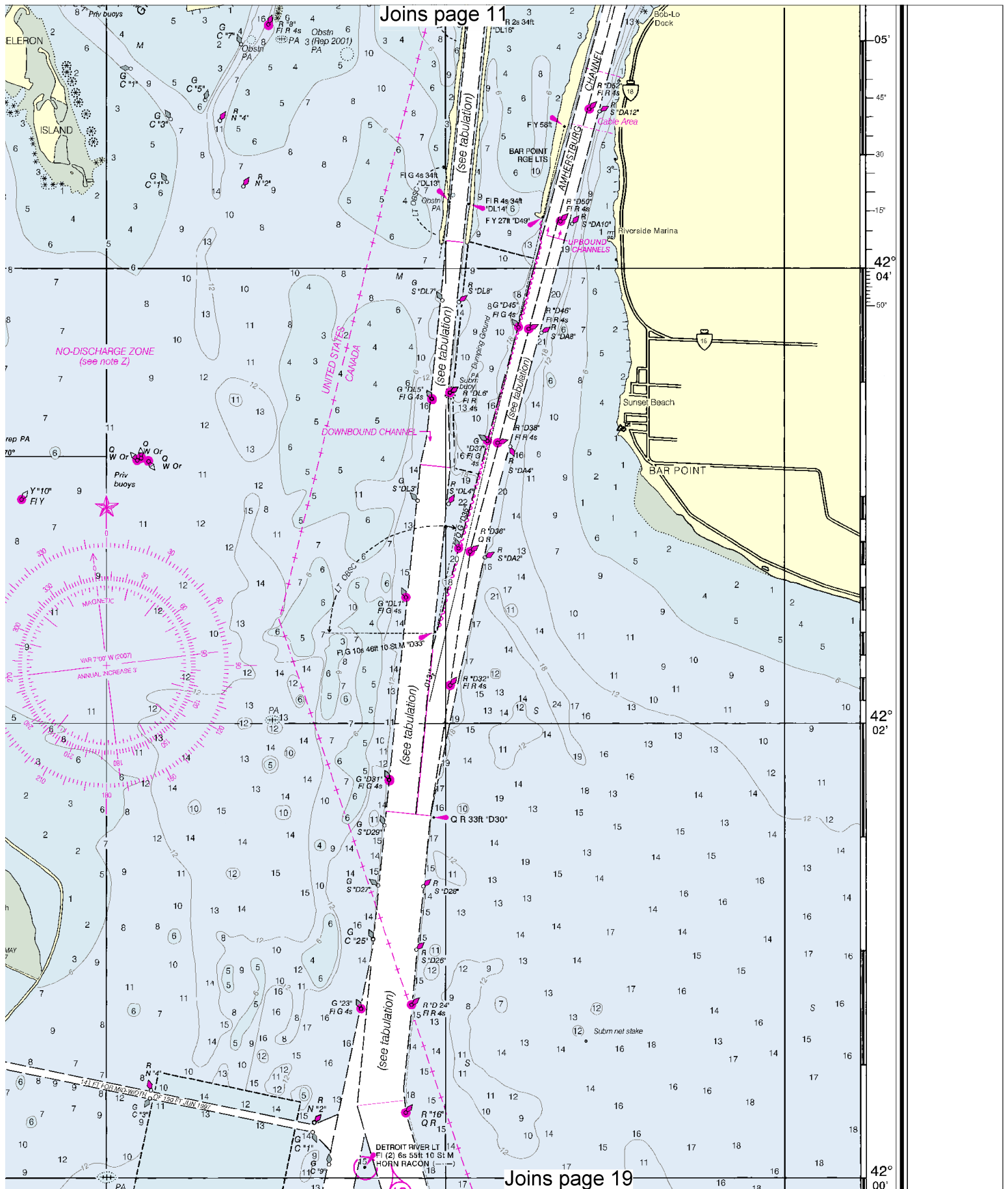
Joins page 17

For more detail of Detroit River see Chart No 14853



Joins page 14





Joins page 12

For more detail see
Chart No. 14854

NO-DISCHARGE ZONE
(see note Z)

UPBOUND
DOWNBOUND

58th Ed., Oct./ 07
14848

Corrected through NM Oct. 06/07
Corrected through LNM Oct. 02/07

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

SOUNDINGS IN

16

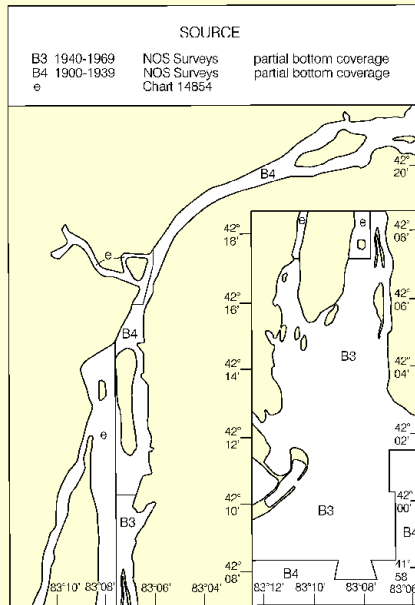
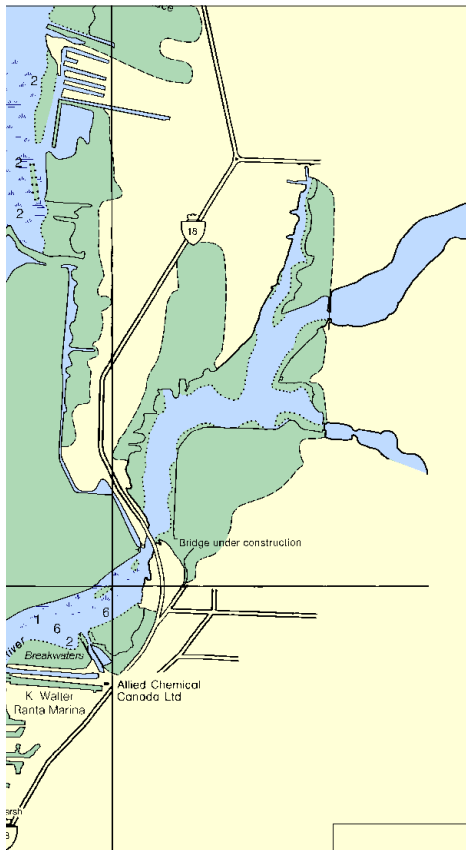


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:30,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





SOURCE DIAGRAM

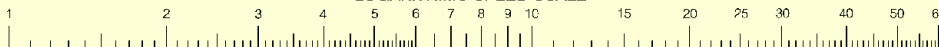
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, *United States Coast Pilot*.

TRENTON CHANNEL DEPTHS						
TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - SURVEYS TO MAY 2007						
CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT GREAT LAKES LOW WATER DATUM (LWD)				PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
NAME OF CHANNEL	CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT GREAT LAKES LOW WATER DATUM (LWD)			DATE OF SURVEY	PROJECT DIMENSIONS	
	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	MIDDLE HALF OF CHANNEL	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER		WIDTH (NAUT. MILES)	DEPTH LWD (FEET)
ENTRANCE TO LT BY "16"	21.6	26.5	20.7	10-06/4,5-07	300-720	2.17 27
LT BY "16" TO LT BY "28"	23.8	25.5	26.0	10,11-06	300-680	2.17 27
LT BY "28" TO 800R S. OF GROSSE ILE BRIDGE	22.1	17.6	20.4	10,11-06	300-520	1.31 27
800R S. OF GROSSE ILE BRIDGE TO LT BY "19"	14.9	27.7	27.0	11-06	300-430	.56 28
LT BY "19" TO END OF TURNING BASIN	10.9	27.6	26.2	11-06	250-600	.38 28
END OF TURNING BASIN TO LT BY "5"	15.8	20.7	16.7	10,11-06	250-300	1.97 21
LT BY "5" TO END	11.8	18.0A	13.8	10-06	140-1000	.51 21

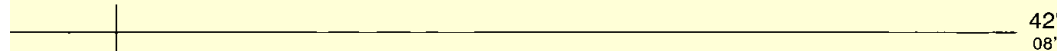
A. SHOALING TO 8.5 FEET FOR THE LAST 75 FEET.

NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE



To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.



Vessel Traffic Services calling-in point; arrow indicates direction of vessel movement. Mandatory calling-in points are identified numerically. Voluntary calling-in points are identified alphabetically. For additional information see U.S. Coast Pilot 6 and the U.S. and Canadian Notices to Mariners.

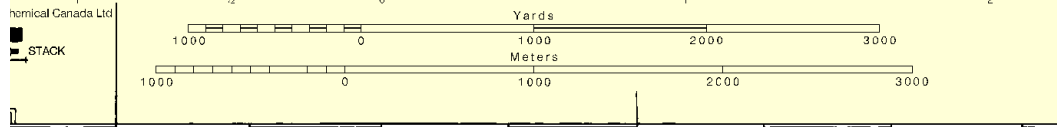
SCALE 1:30,000

Nautical Miles

Statute Miles

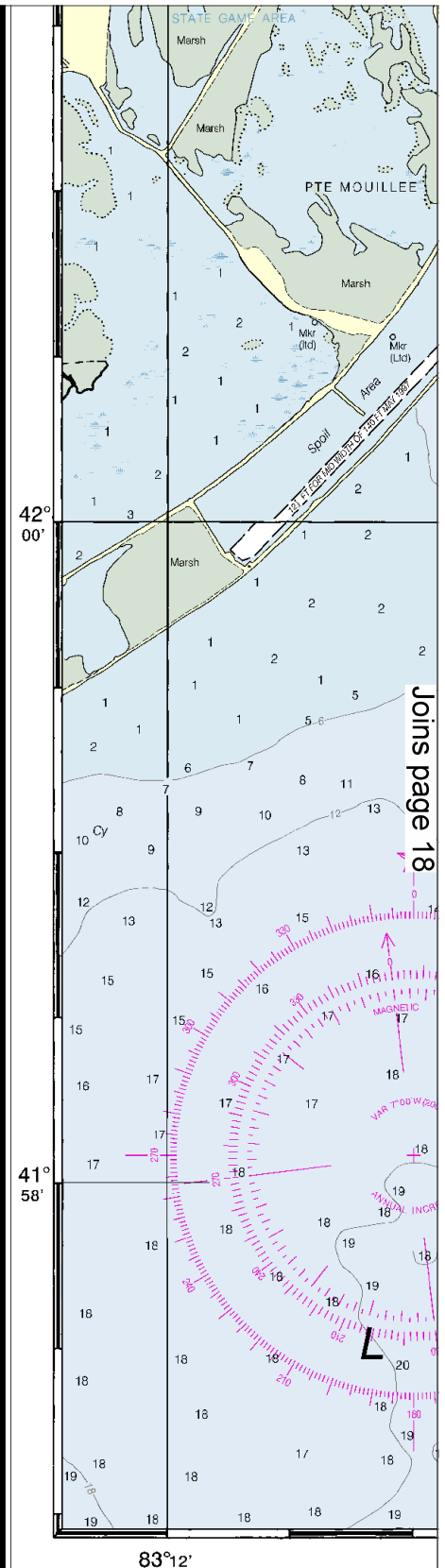
Yards

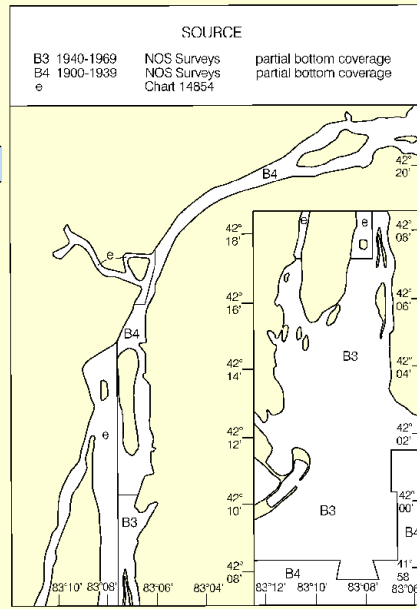
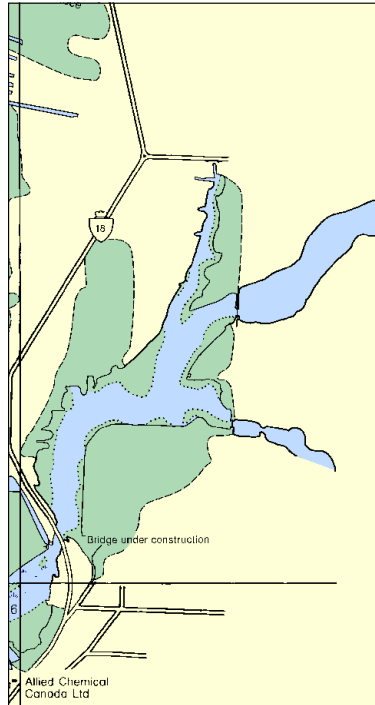
Meters



83°06'

83°04'





SOURCE DIAGRAM

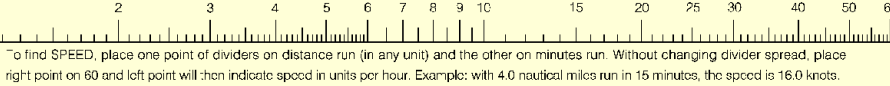
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TRENTON CHANNEL DEPTHS
 TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - SURVEYS TO MAY 2007

NAME OF CHANNEL	CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT GREAT LAKES LOW WATER DATUM (LWD)			DATE OF SURVEY	PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	MIDDLE HALF OF CHANNEL	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER		WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (NAUT. MILES)	DEPTH (FEET)
ENTRANCE TO LT BY "16"	21.8	26.3	20.7	10-06/4.5-07	300-720	2.17	27
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LT BY "19" TO END OF TURNING BASIN	10.8	27.6	26.2	11-06	250-800	.38	28
END OF TURNING BASIN TO LT BY "5"	15.8	20.7	16.7	10-11-06	250-300	1.97	21
LT BY "5" TO END	11.8	18.0A	13.6	10-06	140-1000	.51	21

A. SHOALING TO 8.5 FEET FOR THE LAST 75 FEET.
 NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE

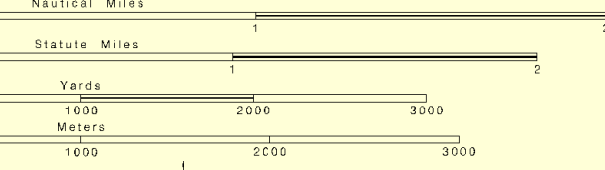


To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.



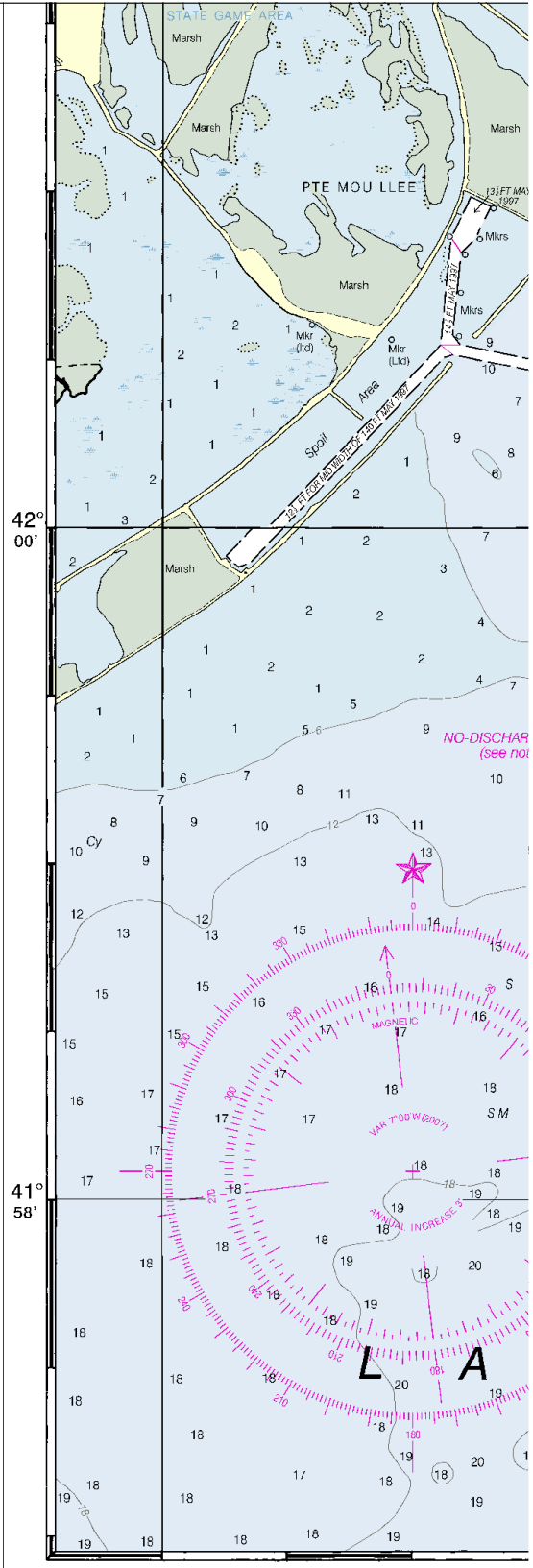
Vessel Traffic Services calling-in point; arrow indicates direction of vessel movement. Mandatory calling-in points are identified numerically. Voluntary calling-in points are identified alphabetically. For additional information see U.S. Coast Pilot 6 and the U.S. and Canadian Notices to Mariners.

SCALE 1:30,000



8°06'

83°04'



83°12'

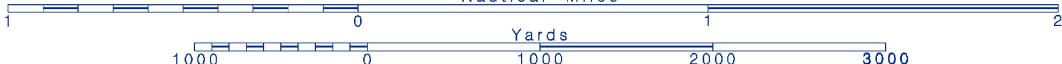
Published at Washington, D.C.
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
 NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
 COAST SURVEY

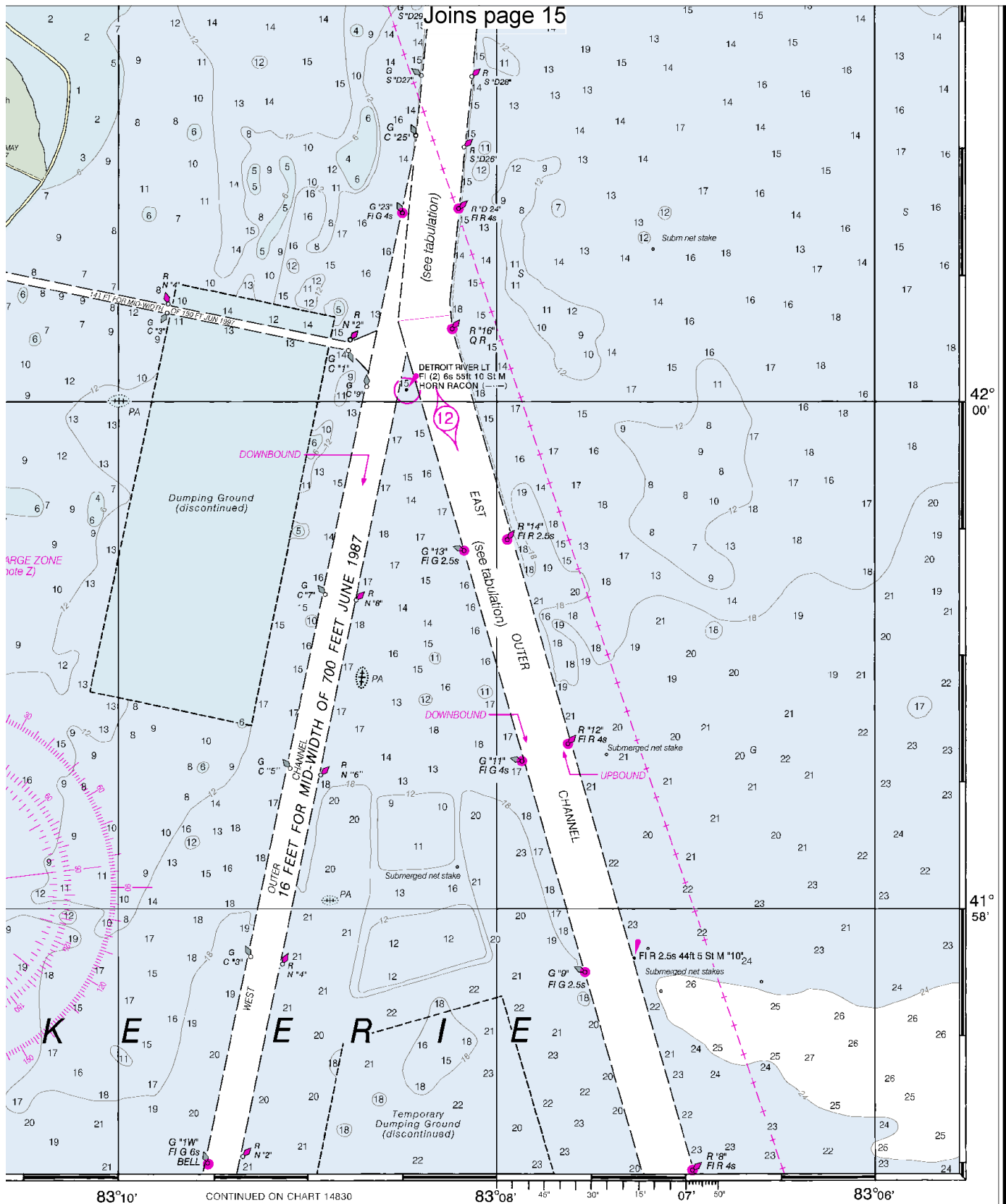


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:30,000
 Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





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NSN 7642014010668
NGA REFERENCE NO. 14XHA14848

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Detroit River
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:30,000

14848

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Search & Rescue (RCC) – 216-902-6117

Coast Guard Search & Rescue (Detroit) – 313-568-9524 or 313-568-9560

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.